ABSTRACT

A stamped rivet (10) has a head (12), a shaft (14), a circumferential groove formed therein and a shaft end (18). The head is provided with a ring-shaped planar surface (20). The circumferential groove (16) is directly adjacent to the lower side of the head (12). One section (22) of the shaft is conically tapered in an area located between the circumferential groove (16) and the end (18) of the shaft in the direction of the end of the shaft. The axial length (L) of the circumferential groove (16) is greater than a thickness of the sheet metal or the overall thickness of the metal sheets in which the stamp rivet is to be installed. The circumferential groove (16) extends to a longitudinal center (M) of the stamped rivet (10). The length of the tapered section (22) of the shaft (14) corresponds to the axial length (L) of the circumferential groove (16). Sheet metal material, which is forced downwards and to the side during formation of a stamped hole, is plastically deformed into the circumferential groove (16) during the stamping-in process. Therefore, the axial thickness of the sheet material is greater in the deformation area than that of the starting material.